ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

SOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY JENNY LIND - WANDER

MICLO'S. THE ENGHANTRESS. AMERICAN MESEUM-afternoon and Evening-Const

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway - Ethiopian

SUCKERT'S OPERA BOUSE, 339 Broadway, -Brok

FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME-MADISON SQUARE.

New York, Saturday, July 22, 1854.

To the Public. The NEW YORK HERALD has now the last any daily journal in Europe or America.

beets per day. The Weekly editous—published on Saturday and Sun-lay—reach a circulation of nearly seconly thousand sheets

The aggregate issue of the HERAID establishment i about four hundred thousand sheets per week, or over beensy millions of sheets per annum.

It is stated to us that some of our up-town carriers charge more than two cents a copy for the New York Shraid. Two cents is the price on any part of this island and suburts; and any carrier charging more, on motice being left at this office, will be dismissed from our

Malls for Europe. The Gollins mail steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock will seave this port this day at 12 o'clock M., for Liv-

The European mails will close in this city at half-past m o'clock in the morning.
The WHELT HERALD, (printed in French and English,)

morning. Single sopies in wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the
New York Himain will be received at the following places

Lawnroot. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

Losmon ... Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornbill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.

Pans ... Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse

The Sews. FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate yesterday passed the Homestead bill, and the bill appropriating \$8,500,000 for the re-demption of the debt of Texas. A number of other bills were passed, including the one increasing the pay of executive and judicial officers in Territories. The resolution to print twenty thousand copies of the Nebraska Kansas act, for general circulation, was adopted.

In the House the bill from the Senate authorbeing the construction of a railroad through Wash-lagton was passed. Mr. B. E. Green has addressed a letter to the special committee charged with the investigation of the Colt patent extension, in which be prefers charges of falsehood and breach of trust against Mr. Bayly, committed while that gentleman was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, which committee had the management of the Mexican indemnity fund. The Colt committee did not consider the subject as coming within the range of their investigation, and accordingly refused to have anything to do with it. Therefore Mr. Bayly moved that the committee be instructed to inquire into the matter. After considerable discussion, a special committee of seven, with full power, was ordered. These charges have been before brought against Mr. Bayly, and allowed to pass unheeded. Mr. Disney stated that " experience had taught him the folly of relying on the statements of Mr. B. E. Green," and Mr. Walsh applied the epithet of Green is before the people.

Every effort is being made to force the ratification of the Canadian reciprocity and fishery treaty so that the House can act upon it before the adjournment of Congress. The Senate yesterday, in execu-tive session, had the subject under consideration and it will be brought up again to-day. The aimini tration, though confident of the success of this measure, is resorting to those appliances, in a cordance with its spoils policy, which it so well knows how to use. But the House may not prove so

Were it not for the frequency of the thing, the announcement made by our correspondent, that the President had stated his approval of the bill making an appropriation for the improvement of Cape Fear river before the measure was introduced into Congress, and now has determined to veto it, it might excite some surprise. Some philosophers argue that persons should not be condemned for following out their characteristics; but we do not think the North Carolina delegation in Congress has yet be come converted to the doctrine.

A NEW OCEAN STEAMSHIP. The new steamship St. Louis, which will run next time in place of the unfortunate Franklin, on the

Southampton and Havre route, made her trial trip yesterday under the most favorable circumstances THE HOT WEATHER. There seems to be no difference of opinion as to the quality of the weather which has visited us for the past two days. All agree that it has been ex-cruciatingly hot; but lest there should be a few

who are in doubt on the subject, we have, in another part of the paper, given such facts and figures and reflections as will convince the most skeptical that the weather has been, both here and elsewhere, excruciatingly hot, and is getting hot ter. Oh! for a crash of good old honest thunder and the lightning, and a drenching rain. MISCELLANEOUS.

Major-General Nathan Towson, Paymaster Gene ral of the Army, died of apoplexy at Washington city, on the 20th inst. An extended biographical sketch of this distinguished veteran is given in an-

other part of to-day's paper.

Miss Delia Webster, whose career is well known to most of our readers as connected with an attempt to entice slaves from their masters, for which she escaped into Indiana, was yesterday discharged by a judge of one of the courts of the latter State, who held that no sufficient crime was specified in the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky on which

to detain her. Gen. Joseph Hillman, a prominent democratic politician of Pennsylvania, died at Bethlebem, Pa., Thursday night, of congestion of the brain.

The Board of Directors of the New York Central Railr ad met yesterday for the purpose of declaring a dividend. An Albany paper says that a dividend of four per cent, payable in September, has been determined upon, but it has not officially transpired.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS. Inferior and common to good State brands of flour again improved 12 to. per barrel yesterday. Sound to good shipping Indian corn again advanced from 14c, to 24c, per bashel, owing to light receipts Prime wheat was also scarce and firm; a small lot of prime white Genesee sold at \$2 25. Cotton sol!

reported,) which returned from California the other day, brought 3,000 arrel four flou , wh cho board cost about \$2 50 p r bar el. 600 b crels of the lot were sold last week t 6 25, and th remainder day before yesterday at \$5 50 per barrel.

The temperance men met in convention last night at 461 Broadway, but, bein d v ded amon; themselves, failed to make nomina ions to cty -flixe a, and thus carry out the objects fo which h con-vention was held. An exciting session w s ad, as will be seen by the report.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Pac fic of L ve poo' on the 12th inst. for this port. She s, therefore, in her tenth day out, and will probably arrive om: time during the day. By her we shall receive four days later

The Proposed Changes to the English Carreney-Value of our Decimal System.

The expediency of adopting the decimal system of currency seems just now to be exciting a good deal of attention in England. William Brown, Esq., M. P., of the well-known firm of Brown, Shipley & Co., of Liverpool, has published a circular to the heads of the diffsrent public schools on the subject, the arguments in favor of the method which he recommends being chiefly taken from the Chinese system, of which no very clear details are given, and from the French, which, according to Mr. Brown's own showing, is evidently unsuited to English notions and habits, the integer of their currency being, be con-ider-, of too small a value (viz: one franc equal to nearly twenty cents.) The conclusion at which Mr Brown arrives from a comparison of these detferent systems is, that the lowest value as integer that can possibly be used to advantage in England, is the £1 sterling.

We are surprised that a man of such a high standing in the commercial world as Mr. Brown. should not have gone more practically to work in his calculations, and that before recommending as the only feasible system for adoption in England the scheme that he lays down of 1000 mills to the integer, he should not have taken the trouble of comparing the simple mechanism of the United States currency with that of other countries, and stated, at least, some satisfactory objections to the adoption of a mode of calculation which has at least the recommendation of being used by a people distinguished for their predilections for rapid and labor saving machinery. Mr. Brown admits that a great difficulty exists in the translation of the present values of amounts in sterling money into their equivalent values in the proposed currency—that is to say in ratios of 1,000 to the £1 sterling. Were the British government to adopt a currency of dollars and cents, making the dollar four shillings sterling, the difficulty of changing their method of calculation would at once cease. Their £1 sterling would then be equivalent to five dollars, their shilling to a quarter of a dollar, and their sixpence to an eighth of a dollar. But even our system, perfect as it is, is not free from inconveniences. To any one who has made these calculations a study it is evident that the natural division of values in any currency, whether decimal or otherwise, is into halves quarters, and eighths. However stringent the measures that legislators may adopt to promote the operation of a purely decimal currency, the natural law that divides and subdivides values again and again by two, will inva-

The proof of this inevitable result is daily experienced in the annovance arising from the use of our 12 1-2 cent pieces, in which the desire to obtain, without giving value for the difference of half a cent, is apparent to every one who has occasion to purchase any retail article, or who enters an omnibus or ferry boat. In Ohio and in the Southern States generally, this anomaly has been done away with by the Spanish eighth of a dollar or twelve and a half cent piece, being only estimated at a ten cent value. Owing to the opposition of retail dealers and others insystem which prevails in the State of New York, we fear that it would be difficult if not impossible to bring about the same sensible regulation by the force of public opinion alone. The only remedies that suggest themselves as likely to be attended with success, are the coinage of half-cent or two and a half cent pieces, or of both, and the calling in and recoinage of the twelve and a half cent pieces, so as to make the divisions of a dollar, fifty, twenty-five, ten, and five cent pieces.

cent on £450 is 2250 dimes, or 22500 mills new currency of 1,000 mills to the £1.

fis. 8 × 100 fis. 6 = 25 9d. 9 × 2

In moneys of account the latter has the advantage of two denominations only. The for mer is subject to 2, 3, or 4, at the option of the user; but we think that in such calculations two denominations only-pounds and mills would be found most convenient The simplicity of the value of 100 to the integer is much more apparent in moneys for change, where shillings and sixpences bear natural relation of quarters and eighths of the integer, whilst they retain their old relation to the pound sterling or five dollar piece, when compared with the increased number of their relations to four values instead of two, arising rom the adoption of 1,000 parts to the integer.

thn America with a fav r be eye, and to indulger ther frequently in pr ise of our own superior excell noe as a people over all others-We dec y comparisons t at are mad with a viewt our isparagement, in any and everything which we possess, and claim to be far in advance of t e rest of the world in all that makes a nat on great and prosperou . It is true we are not alone in the respect; but we are inclined in some natters to carry w a might otherwise be considered a true and justificable national pride, to excess. There are many things in which we would do well to take lessons from the Old World, and in which nations that we regard as behind the age in every respect, are far in advance of us. We might adduce many proofs of what we say, but one will suffice for our present purpose. While our common school system is equal, if not superior, to that of any country, the higher institutions of learning-the colleges and universities—cannot, as a general thing, be favorably compared with those of Europe. In that thorough discipline which is so requisite for the complete education of the student in the various departments of learning and science, we are very deficient, and as a consequence our graduates leave college with a smattering of Greek and Latin and a superficial knowledge of even the erdinary rudiments of education It is supposed that a term of five or seven years is-as it certainly should be-sufficient to entitle them to all the honorary distinctions which are conferred upon them at its expiration. Men who have become suddenly rich by speculation and who have themselves risen from a state of poverty, conceive the ambitious idea of qualifying their sons for the Presidency, the governorship of State, the first position at the bar, or in some of the learned professions; and forthwith send them to some of our first rate colleges or universities. Richard-who is looked upon as the promise of the family, and who it s expected will carry off all the laurels, is going to study the classics, French, Italian and a score of languages, besides all the branches of mathematics, natural philosophy, science. and a host of other things too numerous to mention-finds, when he enters college that he has got among such a set of jolly, rollicking, devil-may-care, good-for-nothing fellows, that he will not have such a laborious time as he at first supposed, and eventually comes to the conclusion-which his new associates did before him-that it is all nonsense to be overtaxing one's brains, especially when the old governor at home has a fortune ready made for him. He learns in good time to regard his professors as old fogies, who are beneath the notice of fast men; and his professors too frequently give him reason for entertaining such an opinion of them. A whole class revolts for some real or supposed act of injustice committed by the faculty, and the faculty, after expostulating with them, finally consents to compromise, although it had been proved that certain members of it had amused themselves by singing negro melodies and discharging firecrackers during recitation hours.

Such exhibitions as that we have just alluded to have the effect of turning college education into a farce, and it has already arrived at that point, in the opinion of many. Young men who are utterly devoid of those aspirations for learning, and the respect and position which it should command in a free country like ours, are sent to college, as we have said, in the expectation that they will there acquire a knowledge of whatever is considered necessary to qualify them for the highest positions in society. Their time while there is spent more in musements than in study, so that at the end of their term they are, so far as their mental and meral improvement is concerned, in a worse condition than when they entered. As Burns says :-

They gang in stirks and come out asses.
Plain truth to speak,
And syne they think to climb Parnassus
By dint of Greek.

Those who are inclined to doubt what we say should attend some of the commencements and judge by the performances of the acquirements of the graduates and the proficiency which they have attained after so long a probation. We have had many opportunities of wit nessing the literary exercises which take place on such occasions, and have listened to some young men who devoted themselves for five and seven years to a study of Greek and Latin, make use of grammar that would put one of our ward school pupils to the blush. At these anniversaries it is the custom for about a dozen or more of the graduates to deliver an "oration," the dignified title by which a mass of words, without connection, is called, and this is always submitted to one of the professors before it is recited in public.

It would be well for the character of our colleges if the inefficient discipline and the defective system of education which prevail in them were the only causes of complaint; but there is one more, which we cannot pass over without censure. We refer to the ridiculous assumption of superiority and the aristocratic pretensions which characterize the majority of the graduates, and which, we need hardly say, can never be too strongly condemned in a republic like curs. They affect to look with contempt upon those who have never studied Greek or Latin, ignorant or forgetful of the fact that many of the greatest men who have shed distinction upon our country were self made. We would have our colleges and our universities equal, if not superior, to those of Europe; and we can see no good reason why they should not be so. But, for the attain ment of this desirable end, it is necessary that they should be governed by men who are qualified for the high and responsible position of professors, not merely by their learning, but by that firmness which is so necessary in the government of an institution of this character-In what we have said respecting colleges, we must not be misunderstood; our remarks don't apply to all, though we regret to say that they are justified in their application to the majority.

THE NAME OF THE NEW NORTHERN ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY-A CALL UPON THE SOUTE.-The Anti-Nebraska State Convention held the other day at Worcester, Mass., has given a name to the new anti-slavery holy alliance of the North. They have christened it the "Republican Party;" and, after declaring that the repeal of the Missouri compromise renders the "question of freedom paramount to all other considerations," they declare their fixed principles to be to bring the administration of the general covernment back to its original principles of liberty; to repeal the Fugitive Slave law; to restore the probibition of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska; to prohibit slavery in all the Territories; to resist the acquisition of more slave States; to abolish slavery in the Distric

of Colu bia; to pro eet the constitutional rights of all citiz us going to o ner States: that Marsachu ett h st e constitu ional right, and it is her imperative duty, t erast I we which stall protect he p.rs nal freedom of all her citizens."

This is making it strong wit the ther nometer above n nety in he shade-perhaps a little too strong. The plan of Gree ey s, first to restore the M seour, line, and after that is accomplished to proceed to the ab lit on of slavery in the District of Columbia; then to the suppression of the slave trade between the States. The differer ce between the Fourierite plan and that of the Worcester Convention is, then, simply this:-While the former contemplates relucing the South to secession, revolution and civil war, by capturing its outposts and cutting up its defences in detail, the latter proposes to accomplish the same end in a general battle along the whole line. The Massachusetts alli-

ance goes for "the whole or none." And this holy anti-slavery alliance of whigs. democrats, and free soilers, and abolitionists proper, is styled the "Republican Party." How forcibly this "stealing of the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," reminds us of the ladignant exclamation of Malame Roland, when led to the guillotine by the sans culotte assassins of the Reign of Terror, concerning the execrable crimes committed in the name of liberty. The republican party! Way not bluntly call it by some appropriate name, such as the revolutionary party, or the civil war

party, or the disunion party? Well, the ball is in motion. The Massachusetts Whig State Convention of the 16th of August will most probably merge the whig party of the State, body and breeches, into this abolition republ can party. The grand State Convention of the anti-slavery confederates of this State, to be held at Saratoga on the 16th of August, may be expected to adopt the Worcester platform. What with these and other anti-slavery movements in the North and the Northwest, we may further expect the anpointment of some early day for a national convention of the new Northern anti-slavery alliance. Then our warnings to the Union men of the North, and to men of all parties in the South, will begin to be understood; then the honest Union-loving men of all parties will appreciate the imperative necessity for the rganization of a new national, Union and constitutional party, capable of grappling with this Northern anti-slavery hydra-headed monster, and resolved to lay him in the dust; then the absolute folly and danger of any further reliance upon the administration will become manifest, and then every patriot will feel the weight of the question—What is to be done?

Heretofore, the repeated agitations of the slavery question have been temporarily quieted in paltry Presidential stock-jobbing compromises. Now, the issue direct in the battle must be conclusive one way or the other. We call the attention of Southern statesmen and politicians of all parties, and especially the political newspaper press of the South, to the proceedings of the Worcester Convention and other Northern anti-slavery movements, and ask of our Southern contemporaries to inform us what is doing in the South, what Southern men pro pose to do, and what they ought to do, in reerence to the crisis which is upon us. It is bere; and no honest lover of the institutions the constitution and of the unity of this republic can any longer blink the issue. We call n vain upon the scattered fragments of the old broken-up political parties of the North; if the New York hard shells are to be sustained in their national principles, they must be sustained by the South. Let us hear from our Southern contemporaries. What have they

PLENTY OF VETOES-STRICT CONSTRUCTION .-According to the latest advices from Washington General Pierce will eclipse Captain Tyler in his vetoes. We are informed by a Wall street cotemporary that the President is about to veto the bill appropriating \$140,000 for the improvement of Cape Fear river, in North Carolina, as a preparatory step to the same quietus to the River and Harbor bill of two or three millions for the commercial rivers and harbors of the whole Union. We are also informed that he is preparing a veto for the bill providing for surveys of the public lands and the new Territories, because of its grants of homesteads t. actual settlers at twenty-five cents per acre; and this will give the death blow to the Homestead bill

At the same time we are admonished that the Kitchen Cabinet are very anxious for the pasage of the corrupt lobby stock-jobbing Wisconsin Railroad bill, and a score of other bills of the same pattern, and that they feel a very lively interest in the bill for the extension of Colt's pistol patent, whereby he may be indemnified for the expenses incurred in the erection of that London factory for the manufacture of his revolvers for the British army. Land jobbing schemes, patent monopolies, and Gadsden treaties, are the trump cards with the Kitchen Cabinet. Lunatics, free farms, and rivers and harbors don't pay the lobby, and are, of course, unconstitutional. Nothing like strict construction-nothing.

RUSSIAN DIFFICULTIES WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The article which we quoted yesterday, under the above head, from the Courrier des Etats Unis, taking it for what it professes to be-a communication from one of its correspondents-turns out, as usual with all the original intelligence of that paper, to have been a mere rehash of a stale paragraph which has been running the round of the French and Belgian papers. There are indications in its style which lead to the conclusion that the story has emanated from the fertile brain of that prolific discoverer of mares' nests, M. Etienne Mouliet. of the Patric. PRETTY GOOD FOR CALIFORNIA. -- The follow-

ing items of the army bill in the House indicate a very generous disposition on the part of Congress towards the Golden State, and a highy commendable resolution to relieve Secretary Guthrie of his surplus revenue as fast as possible. Here they are, and among the other appropriations there will be perhaps several mil-

lions more for California:

For suppressing Indian hostilities in Califorfornia.

For State Government of do. in 1849 and 1850.

For survey of boundary line.

For Custom house and store house.

Total new expenditures for Calif rais proposed When the appropriation bills are passed, we

shall not be surprised if, together with the Gadsden treaty and other bills, the expenditures for the ensuing year exceed an aggregate of eighty millions of dollars. This is retreachment and reform. This is the falfilment of Marcy's policy of the spolla. At this rate before the expiration of Gen. Pierce's term there

will be a necessity for another general bankrupt law. He seems to be following exactly in the "footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," Martin Van Buren.

CANINE MADNESS .- We are able to give, this morning, certain valuable information as to a new treatment for bydrophobia, discovered by an eminent physician at Athens, Greece, and communicated to the United States government by an American resident of that place Even if the new treatment should be without value to the medical man, the case detailed is very interesting, and must arrest the attention f all classes. Just now, the information given us by Doctor Chairétes, is highly important.

Sale of More of Mr. Geo. L. Schuyler's Pro-

We gave an account in Thursday's HERALD of the sale of the household furniture of Mr. Geo. L-Schuyler's town residence, in Fourteenth street, and te-day we are called upon to notice the sale of the furniture, horses, carriages, &c., belonging to his country seat, at Dobb's Ferry. The house and land being the personal estate of Mrs. Schuyler caunot be seized by the creditors, and was not, therefore, put up with the rest of the property. The building itself is a very plain, unpretending struc-ture, but it is situated in one of the most beautiful localities on the banks of the Hudson. Erected on the brow of a hill it commands a magnificent view of the river and its scenery to the distance of twenty or tairty miles, while in its immediate vicinity are Tarrytown and other places celebrate i by their as sociation with the war of the Revolution. The house itself is almost concealed by the trees which cluster around it, and the land is out with admirable taste. There altogether eight acres, which were pre ented t Mrs. Schuyler about ten years ago by her father Colonel Hamilton, whose farm, numbering these nundred acres, immediately adjoins that of his daughter. The furniture of the house is like the building itself, of the plainest kind, and its original cost did not exceed five hundred dollars. There were four horses and two wagons, beside some comnon vehicles used in farming, all of which were sold to persons outside of the family, with the exception of two of the horses which, with the whole of the furniture, was purchased by Colonel Hamil-

The sale was commenced at twelve o'clock, by Dumont & Jackson, but there was hardly any competition as there were not more than twenty person present. The first article sold was a refrigerator and the last the contents of the stables, which, with the household furniture, brought about two thousand dollars. Among the plate was a piece which was presented by Queen Anne to one of the ances-tors of the Schuyler family, who brought to the court of that sovereign six Indian Chiefs as some of the curiosities of the colonies. The sale did not oc-cupy over an hour, after which the company left the premises and Mr. Schuyler was once more mas ter in his own house.

Latest from the Steamship Franklin. The following despatches were received yesterday from the agents of the underwriters. It will be seen that the chances of saving the vessel are considered but slight by those best enabled to judge of the

MORRICHES, L. I., July 21, 1854.

Walter R. Jones, Esq.:—
There is now difeen feet of water in the ship, and she is badly bilged and hogged. From present appearances, there is very little hope of saving the ship. We are directing our whole attention to the cargo. We want no more lighters outside: we want centre board vessels, not to draw over four and a half feet loaded, to come in at Fi'e Island, and so up the bay. We have a large quantity of goods, in good order, waiting for inside lighters. There is too much surf on to ship them outside.

J. L. BOWNE.

MORRICHES, July, 21, 1854.

WALTER R. JONES, Esq.—
The ship is evidently breaking, and will be a total loss. What can possibly be saved from her is of little consequence in comparison with saving the J. A. Parker. The new steamship St. Louis is chartered to take the place of the Franklin in the Havre line on the

Trial Trip of the new Steamship Saint Louis The Pacific Mail Steamship Company having added another splendid vessel—the fourteenth—to their already magnificent fleet, and have consented to run her on her first trip, from New York to Havre in place of the ill-fated Franklin. The ship is named the Saint Louis, and she made her trial trip yesterday under very favor-able auspices. Before speaking of her performance, we

with her accommodations for passengers.

The Saint Louis has been built within the past twelve months, under the superintendence of Captain Skiddy by Westervelt & Sons, of this city. She was originally by Westervelt & Sons, of this city. She was originally intended for the Pacific trade, and is therefore of sharp make, and furnished at present with weather guards, rendering her in every respect a worthy consort for the Sonora, which has enjoyed so good a reputation under the management of the same company. The length of the Saint Louis is two hundred and ninety feet (carpenter) and two hundred and seventy feet government measurement. She is of two thousand tons (carpenter) and eighteen hundred tons government measurement in burthen, and is built of double floor timber with solid bottom, and furnished with double and diagonal braces.

Her fitting up is in excellent taste. The ample and

well-ventilated diring saloon is on deck, as in the vessels of the Collins line, having its partitions of polished oak, relieved with a series of panelling painted pure white, and ornamented with gold. The state rooms for first class passengers, the apartments for second cabin passengers, and all the berths, both for male and female travellers, in the steerage, are painted white in the inside, and of a light oak color on the outside. These are large and ventilated in a peculiar manner, from the upper deck, so that, in warm latitudes, the inmates can enjoy a supply of fresh air, con ducive at once to health and comfort. In the fitting up of the rooms for the captain, purser, doctor, berber, baker, and others, to be employed on the St. Louis, the same care has been paid to the comfort of the occupants, with the insurance of a proper discharge of their duties, by the arrangements of their offices and cabins. Here are also an ollery, kitchen, vegetable room bakery, ice room, &c., all entirely and completely dis-tinct. The establishment on board of a large nursery, in which children and their attendants can be placed, is a new feature, much to be resommended. In this apart dious clothing store in the vicinity. The accommodations of the storage is, like the nursery, entirely distinct from that intended for males, an arrangement much to be commended. Here they can eat and enjoy the society of each other undisturbed by any of the rade interruptions so frequently reported as occurring in ships where no such classification is observed. Comfortable accommodations can be afforded in the St. Louis to one hundred and sixty cabin passengers, and

Louis to one hundred and sixty cabin passengers, and between six and seven hundred more in the other divisions of the abip when on her European trip.

The machinery of the Saint Louis has been furnished by the proprietors of the Morgan Iron Works of New York. She has two walking beam engines with cylinders fifty feet in diameter by ten feet stroke of the platon. She has two boilers with return flues, having five thousand five hundred square feet of fire surface in the aggregate. The engines are furnished with Pirson's patient double vacuum condensers for supplying the boilers with double vacuum condensers for supplying the boilers with double vacuum condensers for supplying the bellers with fresh water. The average pressure of steam is twenty-five pounds to the square inch, and the average vacuum twenty-six inches of mercury in a syption gauge. The average temperature of fresh feed water, as delivered by the condensers, is 140 degrees of Fabrenheit. After assing the Battery yesterday the Saint Louis ma rassing the Battery yesterday the Saint Louis made eighteen revolutions per minute, entiting off at half stroke. This performance may be considered remarkable in some respects, and is a peculiarity attending the use of the Pirsson condenser in the high temperature of the feed water and the perfection of the vacuum. This, together with the furnishing of fresh water to the boilers, is the cause of the large saving of fuel which occurs when that instrument is employed. The Sonors, alluded to above, is a steamer built from the same moulds, and having the same kind of engines. She is now engaged in the Pacific trade, and is considered the most econoin the Pacific trade, and is considered the most econd mical versel affest, having made the quickest tein fro

The coint Louis will be the first steamer that ever we

in Europe furnished with this condenser, so that it is hojed that our transatlantic friends will again be in-sented to us for a knowledge of one of the mechanical

The steamer has eight large metallic life boats on board, and every passenger will be able to enjoy a pro-merade under an extensive awning, when she is comletely cleared up, and her guards unshipped, which car the left the Morgan Iron Works yesterday

she let the Morgan Iron Works pesterday moraing, with a s-lect party on boord, and resched the Battery at eleven o'cl-ck, in charge of Captain Skiddy, Mr. John McGimm, the veteran pilot of the Pacific, and other steamship compartes, and Mr. John Marshall, engineer. After a few evolutions in the bay she ran to the light slip, against a head wind and low tide, in two bours and five minutes. Having rounded the light ship, she made-the run to the Morgan Iron Works in about the same time, after having laid to in order to afford the company time to estion a dispersion board. Cantain Education pany time to enjoy a dinner on board. Captain Eld-ridge presided, having on his right and left William H. A pinwall, E-q., pre-licent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Mr. Quintard, principal of the Morgan Works, Mr Fox. of the firm of Fox & Livingston, Mr. Pirsson, Captain Skiddy, Mr. Wickham, Mr. Hoffman, members of the press, and many other gentlemen. When full justice had ben done to the good things, Captain Skiddy and Pilot M'Gimm handed the party from the Saint Louis in Lafety, and delighted with her trip. M. Armand, a French engineer, lately wrecked in the Frankiln, was French engineer, lately wrecked in the Franklin, was also on board, and appeared highly pleased with the appearance and performance or the Saint Louis.

This steamer will be examineded by Captain Ass Eld-ridge, of whem it is enough to say that he is the same gentleman who commanded the packet ship [loseius, the steamship Pioneer, as likewise the steamship Red Jacket on her late fortunate and very quick trip to Liverpool; So that his attention to passengers and to the interests of his owners is well known both on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

LAUNCH OF ANOTHER MEXICAN WAR STRANGE - Mosses. J. A. Westervelt & Co will launch from their yard foot of Houston street, at 7 P. M., to-day, the Mexican war steamer Gen. Iturbide. She registers 550 tons, and of the same dimensions and model as the war steamer fanta Anna, launched by the same firm a short time back, and for the same government, the particulars of

which we have before given.

DRATH BY FRYER AT SEA.—More deaths by the yello ERTH BY FRUER AT SEA.—More deaths by the yellow fever on board ship are reported. The schooner Moses Warring, arrived yesterday from 8t. Domingo city, having lost two by that fatal disease. The victims were John Bowey, a native of Ireland, who died on the 18th inst. in lat. 39, and ion. 73, and on the following day Henry E. Turner, a passenger. The brig Eliza Burgess, arrived at Boston 20th, from Cuba, reports having spoken 10th inst., in lat. 35 07, the ship Jane Parker, Captain Bowker, seven days out from Havana for Trieste, under short sail, having but four men fit for duty. She had lost her first officer by tever, and six of the crew were sick, but were improving slowly.

Mayal Intelligence.

Ton Stram Fricate San Jaconto.—The following is a complete list of the officers recently ordered to this vessel. They were directed to report 19th inst., viz.—Captan, C. K. Stibling; Lieutenants, Overton Carr, W. L. Herndon, F. Key Murray, John C. Beaumont; Master, C. W. Absy; Surgeon, John L. Fox; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Ashton Miles; Purser, McKeon Buchanan; Passed Midshipmen, John K. Wilson, Wan R. Mercer, J. R. Hamilton, Joseph P. Fyffe and J. G. Heilman; Midshipmen, John B. Barnes and James M. Todd; Boatawain, V. R. Hall; Gunner, J. C. Hitter, Carpenier, James McCannell; Salimaker, T. G. Herbert. Engineers—Chief, Joshus Follomsbee; first assistants, A. C. Steiners and Ed Fe Luce; second ditto, James H. Warner and T. Alphonse Jackson; third ditto, Gleland Lindsley, Ismsay and Wm. H. Hunt.

The steamer San Jacinto is fitting out for a cruise in the Eslite Purser Buchanan has been ordered to her. It is thought the Downing court martial will continue for six weeks yet.

Jersey City Intelligence.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—A lad named Alonzo Romaine, about twelve years of sge, was instantly killed at about eight o'clock last evening. He was climbing upon a pile of lumber in the open lots on Henderson street, between Monigemery and York streets, when a portion of the pile fell upon him, and his head was crushed, tailing him insantly. The deceased is the son of J. R. Romaine, who resides in Montgomery street, opposite the lumber yard. FIRX—A fire broke out in a tenement house at the corner of Prospect and Harsimus streets, owned by Henry Kellen, at ope o'clock yesterday afternoon. The fire department was immediately on hand, and the fire was got under, but the building was about haff destroyed it was insured in a Wall street company for \$1,400, which fully covers all damage.

Three or four cases occurred yesterlay of persons be-

Three or four cases occurred yesterday of persons bing affected by the heat, but none were reported fath. On the afternoon previous many of those at work expected places were compelled to desist from labor occupant of the excessive heat.

Resrick Coyle, convicted in the Recorder's Court for ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning, John Berrian, aged two years and ten months, fell out of a second story win-dew, broke his shoulder, and received other serious in-jurios, which may prove fatal.

Williamsburg City News.

Drain By Cholkra — A young man named Joseph Bouett, a member of Engine Co. No. 1, died yesterday forecoon, after a few hours illness, of cholera.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Yesterday Philip Spehler and Lucas Leopold were fined \$10 each for disregarding the Sanday law. Benjamin M. Stioman, for encumbering the side-walk, was fined \$6.

Melodeons. S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, coleicated for pessessing greater power, purity an westers of tone than those of any other makers. These risking the stamins, or purchase at a very low price, a number one instrument should call at the sole agency, 33 Broadway. Melodeons of all other types and prices one

wick Association are requested to attend a meeting or Sunday, at 3 o'clock P M., at headquarters, to make fina arrangements for the excursion to Sailor's Soug Harbor Sindle) and the electrica to charter a state attraction to the electric tracking of the electric to the electric tracking to the electric tracking to the electric tracking to the electric tracking tracking to the electric tracking tracki John J. Quin, Secretary.

5 attornal Umbreilla Cane.—This is a new and

turprisingly convenient article. A case and unbrells com-bined. When the umbrells is not required for use it is in-closed within the case, thus a person cas, sy carrying a last one case, a ways have also an umbyella in case of a under a down or as protection against the bot sun Every not about the provided with one of these unique and needs artic. They are for sale on Broadway only, by ALFRED VUNIOS ACO., 441 Broadway.

Metallic Tablet Strop.—By the use of this principle the operation of chaving becomes at once easy and agreeming. For nearly thirty years which this actiole has been before the public none have received so many encounts in proof of utility Saunders, No. 7 Aster Hones, and 5:7 Roadway.

Fancy Outliery.—The Subscriber's Assume to subraces every possible pattern of pen, pochet starting haives, with a large variety of choice reserve, will in eff. cases be warranted; also, acteors, and man An Dauses, No. 7 Aster House, and 30 Honodway.

Comb Factory—Ladies are Respect intil to examine the subscriber's assertment of to shell dress combs: the variety is beyond all doubt the rat ir the city. Combs made to order and repaired J. SaUNLARS, 387 Broadway.

Dry Goods at Reduced Prices. The bery being anxious to close their entire stock profes, have this day reduced the prices of argue, lawns, shown, lace certains, ribbons, treent, free particles their former low price DEATER the LES AT breadway, corner of Loopa

Lace Vella! Lace Vella!!-Just Re

equira to be carried out. This being the opinion of GR

fold its wort; and he would ather losse twenty sote the

derate extent, without change in prices. The ship Eagle, (not Hald Eagle, as previously

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

riably thwart their intentions.

There is, however, another important advantage in the United States currency which Mr. Brown seems to have overlooked, namely, the calculation of per centages, all per centages of a dollar being simply cents, whilst the per centages of a £1 sterling are not mills but dimes, which have to be multiplied by ten to properly express their value. Thus, 5 per cent on \$450 is 2250 cents or \$22.50, 5 per or £22,500, involving the unnecessary multiplication arising from the adoption of a complicated and purely technical system. The result of calculations, of course, is found in numbers of the lowest denomination, and whilst the result in mills, or parts of 1 900 to the integer, is as 10 to 1 as to the labor of estimating them compared to cents, or parts of 100 to the integer, the closeness of approximation to the real value sought in calculation is but as 2 to 1. the cent being equal to nearly 2 mills. Nor is this all-for the proposed English currency is no more free from further subdivision of its lowest denomination (mills) than is the United States currency of its lowest (cents). Let us take, for example, the lace trade in England. in which goods are sold at the fractional value of the 32d part of a peary, or about the 8th part of a mill. To illustrate the argument, we will translate the sum of £1 6s. 9d. into the

1.336 or £1 3 florins and 36 mills. Or £1 38, 3 dimes and 6 mills. In the currency of 100 cents to the dollar.

Our Colleges and their Granuat It's u tom ry with u t look upon every